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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 39 (a)
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations**

**Qatar:* draft resolution**

## International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, the annex to which contains the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and recalling the resolutions of the humanitarian segments of the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council,

*Recognizing* the importance of the principles of neutrality, humanity and impartiality for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

*Emphasizing* that the affected State has the primary responsibility in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory and in the facilitation of the work of humanitarian organizations in mitigating the consequences of natural disasters,

*Emphasizing also* the importance of integrating risk reduction into all phases of disaster management, development planning and post-disaster recovery,

*Emphasizing further*, in this context, the important role of development organizations in supporting national efforts to mitigate the consequences of natural disasters,

*Emphasizing* the responsibility of all States to undertake disaster preparedness, response and mitigation efforts in order to minimize the impact of natural disasters, while recognizing the importance of international cooperation in support of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

04-60024 (E) 111104

efforts of affected countries which may have limited capacities to fulfil this requirement,

*Recognizing* the important role played by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,

*Stressing* that national authorities need to enhance the resilience of populations to disasters through, inter alia, implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction so as to reduce risks to people, their livelihoods, the social and economic infrastructure and environmental resources,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction in preparing for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, to be held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005,

*Noting* the critical role played by local resources, as well as by existing in-country capacities, in natural disaster response,

*Recognizing* the significant role played by national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, disaster response, rehabilitation and development,

*Emphasizing* the importance of raising awareness among developing countries of the capacities existing at the national, regional and international levels that could be deployed to assist them,

*Emphasizing also* the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters in all their phases, including prevention, preparedness, mitigation and recovery and reconstruction, and of strengthening the response capacity of affected countries,

*Recognizing* that prevention, preparedness to address and mitigation of the adverse effects of natural disasters is inextricably linked to promoting sustainable development,

*Welcoming* the efforts of Member States, with facilitation by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and in cooperation with the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group, to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of international urban search and rescue assistance, and in this context noting its resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002 entitled "Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance",

*Recognizing* the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system as useful tools, and encouraging, in this regard, efforts aimed at the strengthening of those groups, particularly through the participation in their activities of representatives of a larger number of countries,

*Mindful* of the effects that shortfalls in resources can have on the preparedness for and response to natural disasters, and underscoring, in this regard, the need to gain a more precise understanding of the impact of levels of funding on natural disaster response,

*Underlining* the need for further improvement in information and analyses available regarding needs, responses and funding related to natural disasters,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development"[1] and "Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations";[2]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the high number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact, resulting in massive losses of life and property worldwide, in particular in vulnerable societies lacking adequate capacity to mitigate effectively the long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences of natural disasters;

3. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, where required, and to continue to implement effectively necessary legislative and other appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and integrate disaster reduction into development planning, inter alia, by disaster prevention, including appropriate land use and building regulations, as well as disaster preparedness and capacity-building in disaster response and mitigation, and requests the international community to continue to assist developing countries in this regard;

4. *Stresses*, in this context, the importance of strengthening international cooperation, particularly through the effective use of multilateral mechanisms, in the provision of humanitarian assistance through all phases of a disaster, from relief and mitigation to recovery plus development, including the provision of adequate resources;

5. *Also stresses* that humanitarian assistance for natural disasters should be provided in accordance with and with due respect for the guiding principles contained in the annex to resolution 46/182 and should be determined on the basis of the human dimension and needs arising out of the particular natural disasters;

6. *Recognizes* that economic growth and sustainable development contribute to improving the capacity of States to mitigate, respond to and prepare for natural disasters;

7. *Reaffirms* that disaster risk analysis and vulnerability reduction form an integral part of humanitarian assistance, poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies and need to be considered in the development plans of all vulnerable countries and communities, including, where appropriate, in plans relating to post-disaster recovery and transition from relief to development, and affirms that within such preventive strategies, disaster preparedness and early warning systems must be further strengthened at the country and regional levels, inter alia, through better coordination among relevant United Nations bodies and cooperation with Governments of affected countries and regional and other relevant organizations with the aim of maximizing the effectiveness of natural disaster response and reducing the impact of natural disasters, particularly in developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of establishing or updating, as appropriate, national disaster preparedness plans, as agreed upon at the twenty-seventh International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held at Geneva in 1999;

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[1] A/59/374.

[2] A/59/93-E/2004/74.

9. *Also emphasizes* the importance of enhanced international cooperation, including through the United Nations and regional organizations, to assist developing countries in their efforts to build capacities and to predict, prepare for and respond to natural disasters;

10. *Stresses* the need for partnerships among Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, relevant humanitarian organizations and specialized companies to promote training to strengthen preparedness for and response to natural disasters;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations to address knowledge gaps in disaster management and risk reduction by identifying ways of improving systems and networks for the collection and analysis of information on disasters, vulnerability and risk and to facilitate informed decision-making;

12. *Stresses* the need to promote the access to and transfer of technology related to early warning systems and to mitigation programmes to developing countries affected by natural disasters;

13. *Encourages* the further use of space-based and ground-based remote-sensing technologies for the prevention, mitigation and management of natural disasters, where appropriate;

14. *Also encourages* in such operations the sharing of geographical data, including remotely sensed images and geographic information system and global positioning system data, among Governments, space agencies and relevant international development and humanitarian organizations, as appropriate, and notes in that context initiatives such as those undertaken by the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters and the Global Disaster Information Network;

15. *Stresses* that particular international cooperation efforts should be undertaken to enhance and broaden further the utilization of national and local capacities and, where appropriate, regional and subregional capacities of developing countries for disaster preparedness and response, which may be made available in closer proximity to the site of a disaster, more efficiently and at lower cost;

16. *Urges* the United Nations, together with its development partners, to strengthen efforts to identify practical ways to channel resources to and strengthen support for national disaster management capacities in disaster-prone countries;

17. *Recognizes*, in this regard, that the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system continues to be a valuable tool by which disaster management expertise is made available by Member States to respond to the sudden onset of emergencies;

18. *Welcomes* the role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point within the overall United Nations system for the promotion and coordination of disaster responses among United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian partners;

19. *Takes note with interest* of the initiatives taken by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme for the establishment of regional positions of disaster response advisers and disaster reduction advisers to assist developing countries in capacity-building

for disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response in a coordinated and complementary manner;

20. *Encourages* further cooperation between the United Nations system and regional organizations in order to increase the capacity of these organizations to respond to natural disasters;

21. *Encourages* States that have not acceded to or ratified the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, adopted at Tampere, Finland, on 18 June 1998, to consider doing so;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the rapid advances in technologies and software for disaster response, to seek information from Member States in order to develop further and continue to support the Central Register of Disaster Management Capacities, including through the provision of information on advanced disaster technologies and on disaster mitigation capacity at national, regional and international levels;

23. *Encourages* donors to consider the importance of ensuring that assistance in the case of higher-profile natural disasters does not come at the expense of those that may have a relatively lower profile, bearing in mind that the allocation of resources should be driven by needs, as well as the importance of making efforts to increase the level of assistance for disaster reduction and preparedness programmes and for disaster response and mitigation activities;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine ways to further improve the assessment of needs and responses and to enhance the availability of data regarding funding in response to natural disasters and to consider concrete recommendations to improve the international response to natural disasters, as necessary, based on his examination, keeping in mind also the need to address any geographical and sectoral imbalances and shortfalls in such responses, where they exist, as well as the more effective use of national emergency response agencies, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 12
**Report of the Economic and Social Council**

**Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Republic of Korea and South Africa: draft resolution**

## Public administration and development

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* all pertinent resolutions, in particular its resolution 58/231 of 23 December 2003 on public administration and development,

*Recalling also* the historic resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly, devoted to the subject of the strengthening of public administration and development,

*Stressing* the need for capacity-building and e-Government initiatives as tools to promote development,

*Recognizing* the importance of strengthening public administration institutions, improving public sector human resources capacity and fostering knowledge creation and innovation and the utilization of information technology for development in public administration and in the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[1]

*Welcoming* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Stresses* the importance of United Nations Public Service Day and the United Nations Public Service Awards in the process of revitalizing public administration by building a culture of innovation, partnership and responsiveness;

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution 58/4, annex.
[3] A/59/346.

04-60272 (E) 151104

3. *Stresses also* the valuable contribution that the Global Forum on Reinventing Government has made to the exchange of lessons learned in public administration reform, and reiterates its appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting the Sixth Global Forum on Reinventing Government in 2005;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the implementation of the proposals made for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly, on public administration and development;

5. *Takes note* of the important analytical and operational contribution that the *World Public Sector Report* provides to policy makers responsible for public administration in Member States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate, through the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance, the dissemination of valuable practices in public administration;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to focus the work on public administration along the lines recommended by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration to the Economic and Social Council, particularly with respect to strengthening human capital in the public sector, facilitating access to information and best practices and strengthening public administration institutions;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on progress made in Member States by revitalizing public administration during the last ten years, since the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly, on public administration and development, and to ensure that the major findings of that report are brought to the attention of Member States on the occasion of the special event in 2005.

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 158
**Declaration by the United Nations of 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation**

**Armenia, Belarus, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Yemen: draft resolution**

## Declaration by the United Nations of 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* that 2005 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War and of the victory over fascism, which brought untold sorrow to mankind,

*Stressing* that this historic victory established the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

*Calling upon* the States Members of the United Nations to unite their efforts in dealing with new challenges and threats, with a central role for the United Nations, and to settle all disputes exclusively by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered,

1. *Decides* to designate 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation, to be observed annually to pay tribute to all who lost their lives in the name of the victory against fascism;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe the days of remembrance and reconciliation in an appropriate manner;

3. *Decides* to hold a special solemn meeting of the General Assembly on 9 May 2005 in commemoration of the sacrifices made during the war;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and to take the measures necessary for its implementation.

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Agenda item 158
**Declaration by the United Nations of 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation**

**Armenia, Belarus, Cambodia, Chile, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Yemen: revised draft resolution**

## Declaration by the United Nations of 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* that 2005 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the victory in the Second World War, the war which brought untold sorrow to mankind,

*Stressing* that this historic victory established the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

*Calling upon* the States Members of the United Nations to unite their efforts in dealing with new challenges and threats, with the United Nations playing the central role, and to make every effort to settle all disputes by peaceful means in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered,

*Underlining* the progress made since the end of the Second World War towards reconciliation, international and regional cooperation and the promotion of democratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular through the United Nations and the establishment of regional organizations and other appropriate frameworks,

1. *Decides*, while recognizing that Member States may have individual days of victory or liberation, to designate 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation, to be observed annually to pay tribute to all who lost their lives during the Second World War;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-government organizations and individuals to observe the days of remembrance and reconciliation in an appropriate manner;

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3. *Decides* to hold a special solemn meeting of the General Assembly on 9 May 2005 in commemoration of the sacrifices made during the war;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and to take measures necessary for its implementation.

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General Assembly

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 158
**Declaration by the United Nations of 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation**

**Armenia, Belarus, Cambodia, Chile, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: revised draft resolution**

## Commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* that 2005 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the war which brought untold sorrow to mankind,

*Stressing* that this historic event established the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

*Calling upon* the States Members of the United Nations to unite their efforts in dealing with new challenges and threats, with the United Nations playing the central role, and to make every effort to settle all disputes by peaceful means in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered,

*Underlining* the progress made since the end of the Second World War towards reconciliation, international and regional cooperation and the promotion of democratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular through the United Nations, and the establishment of regional organizations and other appropriate frameworks,

1. *Declares* 8-9 May as a time of remembrance and reconciliation and, while recognizing that Member States may have individual days of victory or liberation, invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe annually either one or both of these days in an appropriate manner to pay tribute to all who lost their lives in the Second World War;

04-61802 (E) 191104

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold a special solemn meeting of the General Assembly in the second week of May 2005 in commemoration of the sacrifices made during the war;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and to take measures necessary for its implementation.

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 94
**Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family**

**Qatar:* draft resolution**

## Celebrating the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989 concerning the proclamation of, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family in 1994, and resolutions 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997 and 54/124 of 17 December 1999 concerning the follow-up to the International Year of the Family,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002 and 58/15 of 3 December 2003 concerning the preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004,

*Recalling further* that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

*Recognizing* the commendable efforts made by Governments and the relevant United Nations agencies as well as the important role of non-governmental organizations at the local and national levels in carrying out specific programmes concerning families,

*Noting* the accomplishments resulting from the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, inter alia, the new initiatives and long-term activities in support of the family all over the world, in particular at the local and national levels, and the value of international cooperation on family issues,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

04-60675 (E) 161104

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[1] on the preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 58/15;

2. *Welcomes* the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family on 6 December 2004 at United Nations Headquarters;

3. *Commends* the Government of Benin for the major role it has played in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and in spearheading the elaboration of strategies for the implementation of, follow-up to and evaluation of the Plan of Action on the Family in Africa;

4. *Commends* the important contribution of the Government of Qatar to the observation of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family by organizing and hosting the Doha International Conference for the Family, held at Doha on 29 and 30 November 2004;

5. *Commends* all Governments that made contributions in support of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family;

6. *Encourages* Governments to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and to integrate a family perspective in the planning process;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the non-governmental organizations through local and regional meetings, as well as the programmes and activities throughout civil society undertaken in support of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family;

8. *Recommends* that all relevant agencies of the United Nations system, civil society organizations, the media, religious and community-based organizations as well as the private sector contribute to developing strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening the livelihood of families;

9. *Encourages* United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research and academic institutions, to work closely with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in a coordinated manner on family-related issues, inter alia, by sharing experience and findings, in recognition of their valuable role in family policy development at all levels;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session called for in resolution 59/___ of ___ 2004, information on the progress achieved in the follow-up to the International Year of the Family, and decides to consider this issue on a biennial basis and to consider a follow-up programming upon the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014.

[1] A/59/176.

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 55
**Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit**

**Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution**

# Enhancing capacity-building in global public health

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] adopted by heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, and the development goals contained therein, in particular the health-related development goals, and its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000, 56/95 of 14 December 2001, 57/144 of 16 December 2002 and 58/3 of 27 October 2003,

*Recalling also* World Health Assembly resolutions 48/13 of 12 May 1995, 54/14 of 21 May 2001 and 56/28 and 56/29 of 28 May 2003,

04-60879 (E) 171104

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

*Recognizing* that Member States have to strengthen their efforts to halt and begin to reverse, by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases,

*Reaffirming* its Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[3]

*Recognizing* that the globalization of trade and increased international travel have increased the risk of a rapid worldwide spread of infectious diseases, posing new challenges to public health,

*Noting with concern* the deleterious impact on humankind of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other major infectious diseases and epidemics, and the heavy disease burden borne by poor people, especially in developing countries, including the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and in this regard noting with appreciation the work of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, its co-sponsoring agencies and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the holding of the XV International AIDS Conference in Bangkok in July 2004 with the theme of "Access for all" in respect of people living with HIV/AIDS,

*Also noting with concern* the recent outbreak of avian influenza, recognizing its impact on human health as well as on the economy, and welcoming the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Current Poultry Disease Situation,

*Welcoming* the current success of the affected countries in combating severe acute respiratory syndrome, which illustrates the importance of political commitment and strong leadership by affected countries and the role of the World Health Organization in controlling such epidemics, while mindful of the fact that the fight against new and re-emerging diseases such as severe acute respiratory syndrome and avian influenza is far from over,

*Noting* new initiatives at the global level responding to public health threats, such as the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, which brings together more than one hundred and twenty partners to provide timely and high-quality technical support,

*Convinced* that strengthening public health systems is critical to the development of all Member States, and that economic and social development are enhanced through measures that strengthen capacity-building in public health, including systems of prevention and of immunization against infectious diseases,

*Emphasizing* that Member States have primary responsibility for strengthening their capacity-building in public health to detect and respond rapidly to outbreaks of major infectious diseases, through the establishment and improvement of effective public health mechanisms, while recognizing that the magnitude of the necessary response may be beyond the capabilities of many developing countries,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] A/59/282 and Corr.1.

[3] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

*Convinced* that the control of outbreaks of diseases, particularly new diseases whose origins remain unknown, requires international and regional cooperation, and noting in this regard, inter alia, the holding of the fifty-fifth session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for the Western Pacific in Shanghai, China,

*Recognizing* the need for greater international and regional cooperation to meet new and existing challenges to public health, in particular in promoting effective measures such as safe, affordable and accessible vaccines, as well as to assist developing countries in securing vaccines against preventable infectious diseases and supporting the development of new vaccines,

*Recognizing also* the expertise of the World Health Organization and its role in, inter alia, coordinating actions with Member States in the areas of information exchange, personnel training, technical support, resource utilization, the improvement of global public health preparedness and response mechanisms and stimulating and advancing work on the prevention, control and eradication of epidemic, endemic and other diseases, as well as the work of the World Health Organization office dedicated to communicable disease surveillance and response,

*Underscoring* the continued importance of the International Health Regulations as an instrument for ensuring the maximum possible protection against the international spread of diseases with minimum interference in international traffic, and urging Member States to give high priority to the work on the revision of the International Health Regulations,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the World Health Organization, in cooperation with Member States, the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions, the private sector and civil society, in enhancing capacity-building in global public health and in promoting public health at the country level,

*Welcoming also* the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health, adopted on 14 November 2001,[4] and noting the decision of the World Trade Organization General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration,

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen national health and social infrastructures to reinforce measures to eliminate discrimination in access to public health, information and education for all people, and especially for the most underserved and vulnerable groups,

1. *Urges* Member States to further integrate public health into their national economic and social development strategies, including through the establishment and improvement of effective public health mechanisms, in particular networks of disease surveillance, response, control, prevention, treatment and information exchange and the recruitment and training of national public health personnel;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to raise awareness of good public health practices, including through education and the mass media;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of active international cooperation in the control of infectious diseases, based on the principles of mutual respect and

[4] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2.

equality, with a view to strengthening capacity-building in public health, especially in developing countries, including through the exchange of information and sharing of experience, as well as research and training programmes focusing on surveillance, prevention, control, response, and care and treatment in respect of infectious diseases, and vaccines against them;

4. *Calls for* the improvement of the global public health preparedness and response systems, including systems of prevention and monitoring of infectious diseases, to better cope with major diseases, including in cases of global outbreaks of new diseases;

5. *Encourages* Member States to participate actively in the verification and validation of surveillance data and information concerning public health emergencies of international concern and, in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, to exchange information and experience in a timely and open manner on epidemics and the prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases that pose a risk to global public health;

6. *Invites* the regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, as appropriate, to cooperate closely with Member States, the private sector and civil society, when requested, in their capacity-building in public health, as well as in regional cooperation to diminish and eliminate the deleterious impact of major infectious diseases;

7. *Encourages* Member States, as well as United Nations agencies, bodies, funds and programmes, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to address public health concerns in their development activities and programmes, and to actively support capacity-building in global public health and health-care institutions, such as through the provision of technical and other relevant assistance to the developing countries, including the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include observations on the issue of enhancing capacity-building in global public health in his report under the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

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Agenda item 55
**Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit**

**Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution**

## Enhancing capacity-building in global public health

**Addendum**

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Cape Verde, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Seychelles, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yemen**

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General Assembly

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 56 (f)
**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe**

**Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution**

## Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* the Agreement between the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed on 15 December 1951 and the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe of 19 November 1971,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe,[1]

1. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the ongoing fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and its agencies and the Council of Europe, including its Commissioner for Human Rights and its enlarged and partial agreements, both at the level of headquarters and in the field;

2. *Notes* the constructive interest in the reform process of the United Nations of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, including its willingness to contribute to the discussion on how to give a parliamentary dimension to the world Organization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue exploring, with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe — possibly by arranging a meeting of

[1] A/59/303, part one, sect. V.

04-61361 (E) 181104

representatives of the two organizations in the light of the outcome of the Third Summit of the Council of Europe — possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the cooperation in general and, in particular, the results of the efforts referred to in paragraph 3 above to explore possibilities for further cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe.

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General Assembly

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 163
**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

**Azerbaijan: draft resolution**

# The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

*The General Assembly*,

*Guided by* the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State, as well as of the inviolability of internationally recognized borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

*Reaffirming also* the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949[1] and the Additional Protocols thereto,[2] as well as international standards of human rights,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993, 874 (1993) of 14 October 1993 and 884 (1993) of 12 November 1993,

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 48/114 of 20 December 1993 entitled "Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan",

*Expressing its serious concern* at the continued occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan,

*Alarmed and gravely concerned* at the current situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and its detrimental impact on the efforts to achieve peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan,

*Gravely concerned* at the reports regarding the transfer of settlers into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan from which all persons have been expelled,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

04-61746 (E) 191104

*Emphasizing* that such actions, as well as the appropriation of land and property, the exploitation of natural resources and other illegal activities in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, constitute a serious violation of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[3]

*Encouraging* the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to increase its activities to achieve a rapid and durable settlement of the conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and also welcoming to this end efforts by the Council of Europe, the European Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

1. *Reaffirms* its continued strong support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

2. *Urges* the parties to the conflict to persist in striving for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the basis of the relevant norms and principles of international law;

3. *Reaffirms* the right of refugees and internally displaced persons from the area of the conflict to return voluntarily to their homes safely and with dignity, with the assistance of the international community;

4. *Strongly appeals* to the parties to the conflict to strictly observe and respect the rules of international humanitarian law;

5. *Stresses* that neither the current situation within the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, nor any action undertaken there to consolidate the status quo of occupation, may be recognized as legally valid;

6. *Also stresses* that all such actions, including the transfer of settlers into the occupied territories, are illegal and constitute a violation of international law, in particular international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and must cease and be reversed immediately;

7. *Invites* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to dispatch urgently a multinational fact-finding mission, composed of the representatives of the participating States of the Organization with the relevant expertise, to inquire into and report on all aspects of the situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, and requests the Secretary-General to provide, if necessary, the relevant assistance to this end;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan".

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[3] Ibid., vol. 75, No. 973.

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda item 38 (a)
**New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support**

**Qatar:* draft resolution**

## New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

*Recalling also* its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[1] and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development[2] and its resolution 58/233 of 23 December 2003, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: second consolidated report on progress in implementation and international support",[3]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Reaffirms* its full support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[2]

3. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 46/151, annex.

[2] A/57/304, annex.

[3] A/59/206.

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## I. Actions by African countries and organizations

4. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries in developing sectoral policy frameworks and implementing specific programmes of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

5. *Welcomes also* the commitment of African countries to advance the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, including by establishing expenditure targets in sectoral priority areas of the New Partnership;

6. *Further welcomes* the approval by the New Partnership for Africa's Development Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee of priority infrastructural and capacity-building projects, to be implemented by the regional economic communities;

7. *Encourages* the further integration of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development into the programmes of the regional structures and organizations, as well as programmes for the African least developed countries;

8. *Appreciates* the continuous efforts of African countries in mainstreaming gender perspectives and empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and in this regard welcomes the declaration on gender equality in Africa adopted by the Third Summit of the African Union in Addis Ababa in July 2004;

9. *Welcomes* the significant progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, including through the establishment of a trust fund to support the activities of the Mechanism, to which participating countries will make financial contributions, and the launching of the support missions to several African countries;

10. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development depends also on an international environment favourable to Africa's growth and development;

## II. Response of the international community

11. *Welcomes* the effort made by development partners to strengthen partnerships with the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

12. *Welcomes also* the financial support extended by many of the development partners to the various programmes of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and in this regard notes with satisfaction that some developed countries have committed resources for the preparation facility for projects of the New Partnership and provided resources for institutional strengthening activities at the secretariat of the New Partnership and in some regional economic communities;

13. *Stresses* the need for development partners to align their financial and technical support for Africa more closely with the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

14. *Takes note* of the extension of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative until 31 December 2006, and supports the call for a new framework for debt sustainability which will incorporate more explicitly the impact of debt

servicing on the financing requirements for achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Stresses* the need to take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including through debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, as well as transfer of technology;

16. *Urges* developed countries to increase official development assistance to African countries and to improve the effectiveness of aid;

17. *Reiterates* the need for the international community, in particular the developed countries, to enhance coherence in trade, aid and debt policy towards Africa and to provide significant financial outlays to help fund the key priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

18. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Secretary-General's Advisory Panel on International Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and looks forward to its recommendations on the actions to be taken by the international community to enhance support for the implementation of the New Partnership;

19. *Urges* the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women to give prominence to the New Partnership for Africa's Development in future priority themes;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership for Africa's Development, such as the private sector and civil society.